

**11TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DESCHUTES COUNTY COURTHOUSE
1100 NW BOND STREET
BEND, OR 97701**

**SUPPLEMENTARY LOCAL RULES
DESCHUTES COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT**

1.151 HOURS OF OPERATION

Unless notified otherwise, court offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays.

1.171 WEBSITE ADDRESS

The 11th Judicial District's website address is www.deschutescircuitcourt.org.

3.181 PUBLIC ACCESS COVERAGE

Public access coverage is allowed in the common area located on the second floor of the Deschutes County Justice Building. Use of an alternative or artificial lighting source is prohibited. Special effort should be made to reduce any disruption caused by media coverage on the public and/or court proceedings.

4.015 CONFERENCES

In any criminal proceeding the Court may, in its discretion, direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it for a conference to consider:

- (1) the simplification of the issues;
- (2) the necessity or desirability of amendments to the pleadings;
- (3) the possibility of obtaining admission of fact and documents which will avoid unnecessary proof;
- (4) the limitation of the number of expert witnesses;
- (5) such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the action; and
- (6) the possible settlement of the case.

5.015 REPORTING CIVIL MATTERS

If a civil matter is to be reported, the party that is moving to have the matter reported must file a written request two working days before the scheduled hearing.

6.012 SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES

- (1) If one party requests a pretrial settlement conference, or in cases designated by the court, a mandatory settlement conference shall be held. However, scheduling of a settlement conference is subject to judicial availability and a settlement conference shall not be scheduled so as to delay trial of the case. The pretrial settlement conference will not be required if the opposing party demonstrates good cause why the settlement conference should not be held.
- (2) The purpose of the settlement conference is to provide a forum to resolve disputes before trial through the active participation of counsel and the Court. The attendance of all parties and their trial attorneys is required. When a party is insured, a representative of the insurance company with authority to settle the case shall be in attendance or readily available by telephone. Upon a showing of good cause, the judge conducting the settlement conference may excuse a party from personally appearing, but the party may be required to participate by telecommunication.
- (3) Pretrial settlement conferences shall be conducted by a judge other than the assigned trial judge, unless all parties stipulate in writing that the trial judge may also conduct the settlement conference.
- (4) For a meaningful settlement conference to occur, all attorneys and parties must participate in good faith. The failure of any person to comply with these rules, appear at, or participate in a settlement conference, unless good cause is shown for any such failure, may result in the court imposing appropriate sanctions as described in UTCR 1.090. Cases set for a settlement conference shall retain their place on the trial docket.
- (5) If settlement negotiations are not successful, counsel should be prepared to proceed to trial on the date scheduled. The court will make every effort to ensure the case proceeds to trial on the date scheduled.
- (6) If a settlement is reached, the parties shall place notice of the settlement on the record before the scheduled trial date, in accordance with UTCR 6.020.

6.135 ARGUMENTS ON MOTIONS AND OBJECTIONS DURING TRIAL

During the course of a trial no argument will be allowed on any objection or oral motion except when the trial judge indicates a desire to hear counsel.

7.005 ENTRY OF GUILTY PLEA BY ATTORNEY IN MISDEMEANOR CASES IN DEFENDANT'S ABSENCE

When an attorney enters a guilty plea for a non-appearing defendant charged with a misdemeanor, the attorney shall submit a guilty plea petition filled out and signed by the defendant. The plea petition shall be similar to that provided by this Court.

7.015 SETTING MOTION AND TRIAL DATE IN CRIMINAL CASES

- (1) Criminal motions are set in Court during a pre-trial conference with counsel being required to appear with their calendars but may also be set by telephone. In both instances, the Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (2) Criminal motions are reset by telephone but may also be reset in Court with counsel being required to appear with their calendars. In both instances, the Court may provide written confirmation of the new date.
- (3) Criminal trials are set in Court, and counsel are required to be present with their calendars. The Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (4) When cases are continued under UTCR 6.030, criminal trials are reset in Court with counsel being required to appear with their calendars, but may also be reset by telephone. In both instances, the Court may provide written confirmation of the new date.

7.025 SETTING MOTION AND TRIAL DATE IN CIVIL CASES

- (1) Civil motions are set by telephone with the Court customarily not providing written confirmation of the date, or may be set by written notice without prior consultation with counsel. Civil motions may also be set in Court or in chambers during a pre-trial conference with counsel being required to appear in person or by conference call with their calendars.
- (2) Civil motions are reset by telephone with the Court customarily not providing written confirmation of the new date, or may be set by written notice without prior consultation with counsel. Civil motions may also be reset in Court or in chambers with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars.

- (3) Civil trials are set in Court or in chambers during a pre-trial conference with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars and the Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (4) When cases are continued under UTCR 6.030, civil trials are reset in Court or in chambers during a reset conference with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars and the Court may provide written confirmation of the date.

7.036 MANDATORY APPEARANCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Counsel for the defendant, the defendant and counsel for the State with the authority to negotiate, must appear at the following settings unless waived by the Court within 48 hours before the scheduled hearing: plea/set trial hearings, pre trial conferences, trial call, trial.

7.045 SETTING MOTION AND TRIAL DATE IN DISSOLUTION CASES

- (1) Dissolution motions are set by telephone and the Court customarily does not provide written confirmation of the date. A dissolution motion may be set in Court or in chambers during a pre-trial conference with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars, and the Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (2) Dissolution motions are reset by telephone, and it is not customary for the Court to provide written confirmation. Dissolution motions may also be reset in Court or in chambers during a pre-trial conference with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars and the Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (3) Dissolution trials are set in chambers during the pre-trial conference, with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars. The Court may provide written confirmation of the date.
- (4) When cases are continued under UTCR 6.030, dissolution trials are reset in Court or in chambers during reset conferences with counsel being required to appear either in person or by conference call with their calendars. The Court may provide written confirmation of the new date.

7.055 SETTING SHOW CAUSE HEARINGS

- (1) Show cause hearings are set by telephone or may also be set by written notice without prior consultation with counsel. The Court may confirm the date on a pre-stamped postcard or copy of the order, if provided by counsel.

- (2) Show cause hearings are reset by telephone. The attorney is instructed to prepare an order postponing the hearing to the new date and time, and that order is served on all other parties. Occasionally a show cause hearing is reset in Court with all parties present and written confirmation is not provided by the Court.

8.041 PREJUDGMENT RELIEF UNDER ORS 107.095(1)

Prerequisite of ex parte matters is to serve notice of the presentation to all opposing counsel of record or parties that have appeared pro se.

8.045 TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS OF RESTRAINT AND EX PARTE CUSTODY/ VISITATION ORDERS

Issuance of a temporary protective order of restraint or an ex parte temporary order providing for the custody of, or visitation with, a child is governed by ORS 107.095 and ORS 107.097.

8.046 EDUCATION FOR DIVORCING PARENTS

- (1) The following cases are subject to this rule: annulment or dissolution of marriage actions, legal separation actions, petitions to establish custody or visitation, and post-decree litigation involving custody or visitation.
- (2) All parties, where the interest of a child under the age of 18 years is involved, shall successfully complete the education for divorcing parents program offered by the court designated providers or a pre-approved alternative education program. Parties shall register for the program or make application for approval of an alternate program within 15 days of receiving notice of this education requirement. All parties shall complete the program before the initial pretrial conference.
- (3) Notice and instructions to the petitioner of the requirement that the parties complete the education program or alternative education program will be provided by the trial court administrator when the petition is filed. Petitioner, when serving the respondent with the petition, shall also include a copy of the trial court administrator's notice. The petitioner's return of service on the respondent shall indicate service of the notice with the summons and petition.
- (4) Each party shall pay a fee determined by the program provider to cover program costs. The fee may be waived if the party presents a verified affidavit of indigency to the Court, and the party meets indigency guidelines.

- (5) Each person who successfully completes the Court's program or the pre-approved alternative program, shall present a certificate of completion to the judge at the pretrial conference.
- (6) Upon a showing of good cause, a party may request a waiver of this rule. The request must be made by motion, supported by affidavit, and filed within 15 days of receipt of the trial court administrator's notice.
- (7) Court action on a petition shall not be delayed by a party's refusal or delay in completing the program unless the non-complying party is the petitioner or the moving party. Upon a party's failure to successfully complete the education program pursuant to this rule, the assigned judge may take appropriate action including, but not limited to, proceedings for contempt.

8.055 ORDERS TO SHOW CAUSE

See SLR 7.045 for scheduling matters in domestic relations proceedings.

- (1) The procedures of this rule are limited to domestic relations cases. Domestic relations cases shall mean dissolution of marriage, legal separation cases including pre-trial motions and post-decree motions, filiation and uniform reciprocal enforcement support acts. A contempt proceeding arising out of a domestic relations case is not covered by this rule.
- (2) An order to show cause will be allowed only upon the motion of a party supported by affidavit. The order to show cause will not contain a date for hearing. It shall provide that the adverse party must file and serve an affidavit in opposition to the motion within fourteen (14) days from the date of service of the order and affidavit, or within such additional time as allowed by the Court upon a showing of good cause. The order must further advise the adverse party that if such opposing affidavit is not so filed and served with the fourteen (14) days the order requested by the motion and show cause order will be granted and entered by the Court. (An example order is attached to these rules.) Post-decree motions to set aside, alter or modify any terms of the decree shall provide that the adverse party must file and serve an affidavit in opposition to the motion within thirty (30) days from the date of the service of the order and affidavit. The order must further advise the adverse party that if such opposing affidavit is not so file and served within thirty (30) days, the order requested by the motion and show cause order will be granted and entered by the Court.

- (3) If the opposing party fails to file the opposing affidavit within the time allowed, the moving party shall forthwith submit an order allowing the relief requested in the order to show cause. The Court reserves the right to require the taking of testimony of the moving party in such default matters. The Court reserves the right to enter the order requested if the opposing party does not file the required affidavit and may do so upon its own motion if the moving party fails to present for signature the order required above.
- (4) Except for pendente lite motions for temporary child or spousal support, upon the opposing party filing an opposing affidavit, either party shall forthwith, by motion, request a hearing date to be set to determine the issues raised by the order to show cause and the affidavits. A copy of the order setting the date shall be served upon the moving party by the opposing party. If either party fails to submit a motion requesting such hearing date, the Court reserves the right to set such date on its own motion. The first paragraph of motion requesting a hearing date shall include an estimate of the time required for argument and a statement whether official court reporting services are requested.
- (5) Except for pendente lite motions for temporary child or spousal support, this procedure shall apply to all orders to show cause in domestic relations matters whether they be pre-trial or post-decree or any other matters properly raised by the procedure of an order to show cause.
- (6) Pendente lite motions for temporary child and spousal support filed pursuant to ORS 107.095(1)(a) and (b) and other motions for temporary financial orders filed pursuant to ORS 107.095(1)(f) shall be determined without testimony, based on the affidavits of the parties and their Uniform Support Affidavits. Such motions shall be filed separately from other pendente lite motions. In any case involving temporary child support, the affidavits filed by the parties shall include a child support computation worksheet. When the matter is ready for decision, the moving party shall notify the Court by filing a Notice of Readiness for Decision. (An example notice is attached to these rules.)

8.075 PARENTING SCHEDULE

Unless otherwise directed by the Court, or the parties stipulate to a different schedule of parenting time which is approved by the Court, a non-residential parent shall have the right to have parenting time with the minor child(ren) of the parties according to the schedule and guidelines which are set forth in Appendix 1.

9.081 OBJECTION TO PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN/CONSERVATOR

Any interested person, as described in ORS 125.075(1), who has objection to a petition in a protective proceeding should inform a court clerk at the information counter located in the Justice Building. The objecting party should advise the court clerk that the objecting party wishes to make oral objections to the petition. Upon receipt of the objection and payment of the applicable fee required by ORS 21.310, the Court will schedule a hearing and notify the appropriate parties.

If requested by the objecting party, the court clerk will provide the objection form as set forth in Appendix 4.

Objections must be received by the Court within fifteen (15) days of service of the petition.

11.095 TIME LINES FOR DISCOVERY/FILING OF PAPERS

Unless good cause is shown:

- (1) prior to or at the first appearance, parties must disclose initial available discoverable material. A party must also notify opposing counsel and disclose subsequent discoverable material within 48 hours of receipt. Both parties must complete discovery 24 hours before the pre-hearing conference;
- (2) all motions must be filed in writing before the pre-hearing conference;
- (3) motions will be considered waived if not filed timely; and
- (4) all documents shall be filed with the juvenile court clerk at least one day prior to the hearing and show proof of concurrent service of true copies upon the other attorneys and unrepresented parties.

12.015 MEDIATION OF CHILD CUSTODY AND VISITATION

- (1) In any domestic relations suit involving a contest over custody or visitation of children, the parties shall make themselves available to the Court's mediation service.
- (2) If there is a disagreement between the parents concerning custody or visitation at any stage of a domestic relations proceeding, both parents, or their attorneys, may sign and file with the Court a stipulated request for Mediation, in substantially the form as provided by the Court. The parents will be referred by the Court to the family team of the Deschutes County Mental Health Services for mediation in accordance with these rules, or the parents may agree and stipulate to an independent mediator in their stipulated request for mediation.

- (3) If there is a disagreement between the parties concerning custody or visitation at any stage of a domestic relations case, either parent seeking to resolve the matter must file with the Court and serve upon the other parent, or his/her attorney, a request for mediation in substantially the form as of that provided by the Court.
- (4) If the parties select a mediator independent of the Court system, they shall directly contract with the independent mediator and be responsible for payment of any fee for mediation service.
- (5) Parties shall make every effort possible to resolve custody and visitation issues before the pre-trial conference. Counsel should be prepared to inform the Court of the status of mediation during the pre-trial conference.
- (6) In the event the parents are not successful in mediating the custody or visitation controversy, the mediator shall notify the Court. The matter will be scheduled for a hearing in the same course and with the same priority on the docket as though there had been no mediation.
- (7) Counsel for either party will not be allowed to attend mediation proceedings.
- (8) All mediation proceedings shall be private and all communications made shall be confidential, except as otherwise provided by statute. A spouse or any other individual engaged in mediation proceedings shall not be examined in any civil or criminal action as to such communications and such communications shall not be used in any civil or criminal action without the consent of the parties.

12.025 MEDIATION OF CIVIL DISPUTES

The 11th Judicial District has a mediation referral program pursuant to ORS 36.180 to 36.210. These rules are effective upon the presiding judges's approval of a mediation panel consistent with SLR 12.065. On the effective date, the rules apply to new cases and pending cases which are subject to mandatory arbitration but have not yet been referred to the program.

12.035 APPLICATION OF CHAPTER

This SLR chapter applies to mediation by court referral or stipulation under ORS 36.180 to 36.210 but does not apply to any of the following:

- (1) Proceedings in child custody and visitation as provided in ORS 107.510 to 107.610.
- (2) Proceedings in small claims court as provided in ORS 46.405 to 46.485.
- (3) Proceedings in forcible entry and detainer cases as provided in ORS 105.105 to 105.165.

12.045 MEDIATION COMMISSION

- (1) There is established a mediation commission which includes judges, attorneys, non-attorneys, and the court administrator, at least some of whom have experience as a mediator.
- (2) All members shall be appointed by, and serve as the pleasure of, the presiding judge for two year terms.
- (3) The function of the mediation commission is to monitor the mediation program, review the qualifications and training of mediator, and advise the court on other functioning of the mediation program.

12.055 MEDIATION PANEL ESTABLISHED

There shall be a panel of mediators made up of persons who have the minimum qualifications and training prescribed in OAR Chapter 718 Division 40, and have been appointed at the discretion of the presiding judge.

12.065 APPOINTMENT TO MEDIATION PANEL

- (1) To apply to be listed on the panel of mediators, a person must sign and file an application as provided by the court.
- (2) The mediation commission shall review each applicant and make a recommendation to the presiding judge.
- (3) The decision as to whether an individual is qualified to be on the panel of mediators shall be made by the presiding judge.
- (4) Failure to submit a confirmation of address and intent to remain on the list shall be cause for removal from the list.

12.075 REMOVAL FROM MEDIATION PANEL

- (1) The presiding judge may remove a listed mediator at the presiding judge's discretion.

12.085 ASSIGNMENT, SELECTION, AND COMPENSATION OF MEDIATOR

- (1) A mediator shall be assigned by the presiding judge or selected by the parties within 21 days after the referral to mediation.
- (2) The mediation commission may establish a compensation schedule which shall apply only when a mediator is assigned by the court. If a mediator is selected by the parties, then compensation shall be determined by the parties and the mediator.

12.095 COMPLETING THE MEDIATION

Any mediation under these rules must be completed within 90 days after the entry of an order referring the case to mediation, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

13.005 MANDATORY ARBITRATION PROGRAM

Matters involving less than \$50,000 will be referred to mandatory arbitration.

13.048 INDIGENT PARTIES

- (1) Indigent parties must seek waiver a of the arbitrator's fee within 14 days from the date case is transferred to arbitration. The request must submitted by motion and order, supported by an affidavit, and presented to the Presiding Judge for approval.
- (2) In the event funds are available under ORS 36.420 for the payment of fees that are waived, the arbitrator shall be reimbursed after completion of the arbitration, filing of the Arbitration Award, and submission of the form approved by the State Court Administrator for such purpose.

13.055 REFERRING CASES TO ARBITRATION

Cases subject to arbitration will be referred to arbitration as follows:

- (A) Within 20 days of the date on which the defendant appears.
- (B) At any time as specifically directed by the judge to whom the case is assigned, or by the Presiding Judge.

13.065 EFFECT OF MEDIATION ON MANDATORY ARBITRATION

This rule is effective upon the implementation of SLR 12.025:

- (1) Arbitration shall not be required if all parties participate in:
 - (A) a mediation program pursuant to ORS 36.405(3) and SLR 12.025;
 - (B) a mediation otherwise approved by the presiding judge or his/her designee; or
 - (C) a pre-trial settlement conference as provided in SLR 6.012.

16.005 TRIAL BY AFFIDAVIT

If a signed waiver is filed by the alleged violator, testimony in a traffic infraction or violation trial is allowable by affidavit. A copy of the affidavit will be made available to the alleged violator before the trial.

16.015 REPORTING MATTERS

If a violation or traffic infraction matter is to be reported, the moving party must file a written request two working days before the scheduled hearing.

20.011 MATTERS SUBJECT TO VOLUNTARY ARBITRATION

(RULES 20.011 THROUGH 20.018 APPLY TO CASES NOT SUBJECT TO MANDATORY ARBITRATION.)

- (1) These rules were developed to encourage voluntary alternative dispute resolution techniques, but not mandatory arbitration as intended in UTCR 13.020.
- (2) In a civil or dissolution action where all parties have appeared and agreed to binding arbitration by written stipulation, the Court shall refer the action to arbitration. This referral shall be by an order staying the proceedings pending arbitration.
- (3) The written stipulation must be filed with the Court, shall be signed by all parties and counsel, and conform substantially to the form required by Court. (An example stipulation is attached to these rules.)

20.012 AMERICAN ARBITRATION RULES GOVERN

Unless specifically covered by these rules, the American Arbitration Rules (Amended March 1, 1986) shall govern arbitration proceedings ordered by the Court. In addition, the following American Arbitration Rules are adopted specifically to eliminate repeated language: Rule 10, 11, 23 and 40. Copies of the rules may be obtained from the American Arbitration Association, 1020 One Union Square, 600 University Street, Seattle, Washington 98101-4111 (206-622-6435).

20.013 ARBITRATION WHERE CASE ALREADY SET FOR TRIAL

Parties shall make every attempt to enter into an arbitration stipulation as soon as possible after filing of the Court proceeding. Cases will not be transferred to arbitration when they are within seven (7) days of the set trial date, unless authorized by the Court.

20.014 SELECTING ARBITRATORS

- (1) Parties may select any person to serve as arbitrator and negotiate appropriate fees.
- (2) The Court shall maintain a list of arbitrators. If parties are unable to select an arbitrator, they may request the Court to furnish a list of local lawyers desiring to serve as arbitrators.

20.015 AUTHORITY OF ARBITRATORS

In addition to the authority granted arbitrators under the American Arbitration Rules, arbitrators may:

- (1) decide procedural issues arising before or during the arbitration hearing, except issues relating to the qualification of an arbitrator;
- (2) invite, with reasonable notice, the parties to submit trial briefs;
- (3) after notice to the parties, examine any site or object relevant to the case;
- (4) issue a subpoena;
- (5) administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses;
- (6) rule on the admissibility of evidence;
- (7) determine the facts, apply the law and make an award, and perform other acts as authorized by these rules;
- (8) determine the place, time and procedure to present a motion before the arbitrator, including motions for summary award as set forth in ORCP;
- (9) require a party, an attorney advising a party, or both to pay the reasonable expenses, including attorney fees, caused by the failure of such party or attorney or both, to obey an order of the arbitrator;
- (10) award attorney fees as authorized by these rules, by contract or by law; and
- (11) rule on objection to cost bill.

20.016 DISCOVERY

Discovery is authorized under these rules. Discovery shall be conducted in accordance with the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure, except that all motions concerning discovery shall be determined by the arbitrator.

20.017 FORM AND CONTENT OF AWARD

Arbitration awards shall include findings of fact and shall conform to ORCP 62.

20.018 FILING AN AWARD AND APPEAL

- (1) Circuit Court shall receive the original copy of the arbitrator's award. All parties, and the Court, shall be served the award at the same time. The entry of the award as a judgment and its appeal shall be governed by ORS 36.350 - 36.365 and ORS Chapter 19.
- (2) Entry in the Court's record shall be in accordance with ORCP 70B.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF DESCHUTES

In the Matter of the)
Marriage of)
_____)
Petitioner,)
and)
_____)
Respondent.)

Case No. _____

MOTION AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Petitioner/respondent moves the court for an order granting the following relief:

(Enter Relief Requested)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

A. If you wish to object to the relief requested above you must file and serve an affidavit in opposition to this motion within 14 days from the date of service of this order (30 days in post decree matters), or within such additional time as allowed by the court upon a showing of good cause. If you fail to file the opposing affidavit within the time allowed, the petitioner/respondent shall forthwith submit an order allowing the relief requested in this order to show cause. The court reserves the right to require the taking of testimony of the moving party in such default matters. The court reserves the right to enter the order requested if the opposing party does not file the required affidavit and may do so upon its own motion if the moving party fails to present for signature, the order required above.

1 B. If you file an opposing affidavit, either party shall forthwith, by motion, request a hearing date to be set
2 to determine the issues raised by this order to show cause and the affidavits. A copy of the order setting
3 the date shall be served upon the moving party by the opposing party. If either party fails to submit a
4 motion requesting such hearing date, the court reserves the right to set such date on its own motion.
5

6
7 Dated: _____, 2003.
8

9
10 _____
11 Attorney for Petitioner/Respondent
12 Bar No. _____

13 The following relief is granted immediately:

- 14 1. _____
15 2. _____

16 The following relief will be granted in 14 days if no objection is filed:

- 17 1. _____
18 2. _____
19

20 Dated this ____ day of _____, 2003.
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22
23 _____
24 Circuit Court Judge
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**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF DESCHUTES**

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| In the Matter of the Marriage of |) | |
| _____ |) | Case No. _____ |
| Petitioner, |) | |
| and |) | NOTICE OF READINESS FOR DECISION |
| _____ |) | |
| Respondent. |) | |

The pending motion to show cause for pendente lite relief is at issue, and the moving party requests the Court decide the motion five (5) judicial days after filing this Notice. The motion should be decided on the following documents:

1. Motion and Order to Show Cause RE: Temporary Spousal and Child Support;
2. Affidavit in Support of Motion and Order to Show Cause’
3. Affidavit in Opposition to Motion and Order to Show Cause;
4. Uniform Support Affidavit of Petitioner; and
5. Uniform Support Affidavit of Respondent.

DATED this ____ day of _____, 2003.

Attorney for Moving Party

Bar No. _____

STANDARD PARENTING PLAN PACKET

DESCHUTES COUNTY
STANDARD PARENTING PLAN

It is the policy of this court to encourage the parties to work out their own Parenting Plan, either between themselves, with the help of legal professionals or through mediation. The court will generally approve any Parenting Plan agreed upon by the parties.

The intent of the Standard Parenting Plan is to provide a Parenting Plan to parties who have not been able to agree to an alternate, more flexible plan. Because each family's circumstances are different, the court may make provisions for more or less parenting time than provided for in the Standard Parenting Plan. The best interest of the child is not just the paramount consideration, it is the only consideration.

| | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Petitioner |) | <u>Standard Parenting Plan</u> |
| and |) | Case No: |
| Respondent |) | Date: |

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The parents names are _____ and _____.

The Parenting Plan applies to the following child(ren):

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| <u>Names</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> |
|--------------|----------------------|

II. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

For the purposes of the Standard Parenting Plan, "residential parent" means the parent who provides the primary residence for the child(ren). The "nonresidential parent" means the parent who has parenting time with the child(ren) according to the schedule provided in the Standard Parenting Plan.

Mother Father shall be considered the "residential parent." (Check one.)

Unless there are significant indications of endangerment to the child(ren), which would require limiting the parenting time or supervision of parenting time, *and when parents live no more than 60 miles apart*, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) as follows:

Children aged birth to 6 months. Three times per week for two hours each on consistent days and times that are selected by the residential parent.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent and on alternate Saturdays from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent and on alternate weekends from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Saturday.

Children over age 36 months. Alternating weekends commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and on alternate Mondays from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. on the Monday preceding the nonresidential parent's alternate weekend with the child(ren).

The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree. In the event a school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

When parents live more than sixty miles apart refer to the Addendum section on medium distance and long distance parenting.

III. OREGON SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION TERMS

According to the Oregon Support Enforcement Division, "regular custody" is when the child(ren) lives primarily, more than 65 percent of the time, with one parent.

The residential parent shall have "regular custody" of the child(ren). Support Computation Worksheet "B" will be used to calculate child support.

IV. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

Whether or not the child(ren) are enrolled in school, the child(ren) shall spend time with his/her/their parents on holidays according to the following plan:

| | NONRESIDENTIAL PARENT | RESIDENTIAL PARENT |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Winter Vacation | Even years | Odd years |
| Thanksgiving | Odd years | Even years |
| Easter | Even years | Odd years |
| Memorial Day | Odd years | Even years |
| Fourth of July | Even years | Odd years |
| Labor Day | Odd years | Even years |
| Child(ren) | Even years | Odd years |
| Spring Break | Odd years | Even years |

For the purposes of this Parenting Plan, a holiday shall begin and end as follows:

A. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on

December 25 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years and in odd numbered years on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from 6 p.m. on December 24 until 6 p.m. on December 25 in even numbered years and in odd numbered years from 6 p.m. on December 25

Children over age 36 months. Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school during the period of school winter vacation in the district in which they reside, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at 9 a.m. the day after school adjourns through noon on December 26 in even numbered years.

In odd numbered years the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) beginning at noon on December 26 and ending at noon the day before school reconvenes.

B. THANKSGIVING

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from 9:00 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day until 6 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day in odd numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on Wednesday evening prior to Thanksgiving at 6 p.m. and ending on the following Sunday at 6 p.m. in odd numbered years.

C. EASTER

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on Easter Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday at 5 p.m. and ending on Easter Sunday at 7 p.m. in even numbered years.

D. MEMORIAL DAY and LABOR DAY

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the day of the holiday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the Friday preceding the holiday at 6 p.m. until 6 p.m. the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

E. FOURTH OF JULY

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on

July 4 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. If this holiday does not fall on Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday, parenting time shall commence at 9 a.m. on July 4 and shall end at 9 a.m. on July 5 in even numbered years. If this holiday falls on a Friday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Thursday July 3, and shall end at 7 p.m. on the following Sunday. If this holiday falls on a Saturday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Friday and continue until 7 p.m. on Sunday. If this holiday falls on Sunday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Friday and continue until 9 a.m. on Monday. If this holiday falls on a Monday, parenting time shall commence at 9 a.m. on Saturday and continue until 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

F. CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY

Children aged 12 months and 24 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children aged 36 months and over. If on a school day, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. in even numbered years. If on a non-school day, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. If on a weekend, from Friday at 3 p.m. until the following Sunday at 6 p.m.

G. SPRING BREAK

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the mid-week days of school spring break in odd numbered years. (The alternate weekends remain unchanged.)

H. OTHER HOLIDAYS

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. Mother shall have the child(ren) with her on Mothers Day and on Mother's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Father shall have the child(ren) with him on Fathers Day and on Father's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Children over age 36 months. Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day weekend commencing 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday and on Mother's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Father shall have the child(ren) on Fathers Day weekend commencing 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday and on Father's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

I. SUMMER VACATION

Prior to May 1, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the summer parenting time periods. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to May 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those periods, so long as they include the nonresidential parent's holiday time, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by May 20. In the event that a parent has the child(ren) for more than nineteen (19) consecutive days, the other parent shall have the right to have the child(ren) on the third weekend after the commencement of the extended parenting time.

Children aged birth to 36 months prior to June 1. The residential schedule remains the same as for the rest of the year.

Children aged 36 months to 6 years prior to June 1. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 3 one-week blocks, scheduled to include the nonresidential parent's "alternate weekends." One week shall be in June, one in July, and one in August of each summer. There shall be at least two-weeks between each of the one-week blocks. "Alternate weekends" continue throughout summer.

Children over age 6 prior to June 1. Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of thirty-five days (5 weeks) during the period of school summer vacation. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

The above scheduled holidays and vacations shall supercede either parent's "alternate weekend" parenting time. However, in the event that the holiday schedule would prevent a parent from having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends, the "alternate weekend" pattern would restart so that neither parent will go without having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends.

V. DECISION-MAKING

A. Day-to-day decisions. Each parent shall make decisions regarding the day-to-day care and control of the child(ren) while the parent is caring for the child(ren). Both parents are authorized to make emergency decisions affecting the health or safety of the child(ren).

B. Major decisions. Decisions regarding the child(ren)'s education, non-emergency health-care and religious training are considered major decisions. Sole decision-making authority means that one parent is responsible for making these decisions.

The residential parent shall have sole decision-making authority in major decisions concerning the child(ren).

C. Other decisions. Decisions about any changes in the residential schedule shall be made by mutual written agreement of both parents.

VI. INFORMATION SHARING

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, each parent shall have equal access to important information regarding the child(ren); including, but not limited to, the child(ren)'s current address and telephone number, education, medical, governmental agency, psychological, and law enforcement records. Each parent must immediately notify the other regarding any emergency circumstances or substantial changes in the health of the child(ren).

VII. RELOCATION OF A PARENT

Parents shall provide each other with reasonable (at least 30 days) prior notice of any planned relocation more than 60 miles out of the area.

Regardless of any decision-making allocation of this Parenting Plan, any relocation of one parent that would disrupt the other parent's scheduled time with the child(ren) shall require a modification of the residential schedule that is mutually agreed upon or is ordered by the court.

Each parent shall notify the other parent of his or her contact phone number and address and shall notify the other parent of any change in that information within 72 hours of such a change. Further, if either parent takes the child(ren) from that parent's usual residence, he or she shall notify the other parent of any emergency contact phone number and where the child(ren) will be staying.

VIII. TELEPHONE ACCESS

The nonresidential parent shall have the unlimited right to correspond with the child(ren) and to telephone the child(ren) during reasonable hours without interference or monitoring by the residential parent or anyone else in any way. Telephone calls between the nonresidential parent and the child(ren) shall be limited to no more than three per week and shall be limited, each call, to 10 minutes or less in duration. The residential parent shall have the same communication rights when the child(ren) are with the nonresidential parent.

IX. OTHER PROVISIONS

A. Meals and Clothes

The residential parent shall have the child(ren) fed and ready on time with sufficient clothing packed and ready for the nonresidential parent's parenting time. The nonresidential parent shall return all the clothing which accompanied the child(ren) and shall have the child(ren) fed before the child(ren) return to the residential parent.

B. Exchange Of Children From One Parent To the Other

When parents live no more than 60 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall pick up the child(ren) from the residential parent's residence no earlier than nor later than 15 minutes from the scheduled beginning of the parenting time. The residential parent shall pick up the child(ren) from the nonresidential parent's residence no earlier than nor later than 15 minutes from the ending of the nonresidential parents parenting time.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, parents who live more than 60 miles apart will equally participate in the cost and effort of exchanging the child(ren) from one parent to the other.

C. Makeup Of Missed Parenting Time

Only substantial medical reasons will be considered sufficient for postponement of parenting time. If a child is ill and unable to visit, a makeup parenting time shall occur on the following weekend. If, however, the nonresidential parent fails to exercise his/her parenting time, there will be no makeup parenting time.

D. Affection and Respect

Neither parent shall say things or willfully allow others to say things in the presence of the child(ren) that would impair the natural development of the child(ren)'s love and respect for the other parent.

E. School Involvement

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, both parents are encouraged to participate in the child(ren)'s school activities including visiting the classroom, attending parent-teacher conferences, and sports activities.

F. Non-assigned Time

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the residential parent is responsible for the child(ren) during all times not awarded to the nonresidential parent.

G. Failure To Comply

If a parent fails to comply with a provision of this plan, the other parent's obligations under the plan are not affected.

X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The parents will attempt to cooperatively resolve any disputes that arise over the terms of the Parenting Plan. If the parents are unable to resolve a dispute, they are required to use mediation as a first recourse. Any cost for mediation shall be shared equally by the parents or as determined in the dispute resolution process. A written record shall be prepared of any agreement reached in mediation and shall be provided to each parent. If the parents are unable to resolve a dispute through any other dispute resolution process, the dispute shall be resolved through court action.

ADDENDUM

MEDIUM AND LONG DISTANCE PARENTING

When parents live more than 60 miles apart, but less than 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) according to the schedule labeled "Medium Distance." When parents live more than 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) according to the schedule labeled "Long Distance."

I. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

Unless there are significant indications of endangerment to the child(ren), which would require limiting the parenting time or supervision of parenting time the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) as follows:

Children aged birth to 6 months

Medium Distance: Every Saturday for two hours and every Sunday for two hours in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months

On alternate weekends, commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree.

Medium Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the locale where the nonresidential parent resides OR Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 3 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 3 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

On alternate weekends commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree.

Medium Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 6 p.m.

Long Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: On alternate weekends, commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree, from 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday. In the event a holiday or school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

Long Distance: Prior to August 15 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the parenting time weekends, including any holiday weekends, to be scheduled during the months of September through June. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to August 15, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those weekends, so long as they include the nonresidential parent’s holiday and vacations, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by August 31. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for one weekend per month which shall include up to two weekdays attached to the weekend so long as the child(ren) are not attending school on those days (such as holidays or school inservice days). Child(ren) shall return to the residential parent’s home no later than 6 p.m. on the day prior to a school day.

II. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

Whether or not the child(ren) are enrolled in school, the child(ren) shall spend time with his/her/their parents on holidays according to the following plan:

| | NONRESIDENTIAL PARENT | RESIDENTIAL PARENT |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Winter Vacation | Even years | Odd years |
| Thanksgiving | Odd years | Even years |
| Easter | Even years | Odd years |
| Memorial Day | Odd years | Even years |
| Fourth of July | Even years | Odd years |
| Labor Day | Odd years | Even years |
| Child(ren) | Even years | Odd years |
| Spring Break | Odd years | Even years |

For the purposes of this Parenting Plan, a holiday shall begin and end as follows:

A. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on December 25 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years and on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in odd numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon December 24 until 6 p.m. on December 25 in even numbered years and from 6 p.m. on December 25 until 6 p.m. on December 26 in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school during the period of school vacation in the district in which they reside, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at noon the day after school adjourns through noon on December 26 in even numbered years. In odd numbered years beginning at noon on December 26 and ending at noon the day before school reconvenes.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

B. THANKSGIVING

Children aged birth to 18 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on Thanksgiving Day from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in odd numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: The non residential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon on the day prior to Thanksgiving until 6 p.m. on the Thanksgiving Day in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon the day prior to Thanksgiving until 6 p.m. on the Sunday following Thanksgiving in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance.

C. EASTER, MEMORIAL DAY, FOURTH OF JULY AND LABOR DAY

Children aged 6 months to 18 months

Medium Distance: Parenting time with the nonresidential parent shall occur in the locale where the residential parent resides, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: Commencing at noon on the day preceding the holiday until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Long Distance: Commencing at 9 a.m. on the day preceding the holiday until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: Commencing on the Friday preceding the holiday at 6 p.m. and ending at 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation, except for the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July holiday commences at noon on July 1 and ends at noon on July 5.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance. Holiday time sharing is not in addition to other time sharing that is selected by the nonresidential parent prior to August 15 for winter planning and prior to May 1 for summer planning.

D. CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY

Children aged 12 months and 24 months.

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday in even numbered years from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 36 months and over.

Medium Distance: If on a school day, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. in even numbered years. If on a non-school day, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. If on a weekend, from Friday at 3 p.m. until the following Sunday at 6 p.m.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

E. MOTHERS DAY and FATHERS DAY

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day from Saturday at noon until 6 p.m. on Mother's Day. Father shall have the child(ren) on Father's Day from Saturday at noon until 6 p.m. on Fathers Day.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance in the locale where residential parent resides.

Children over 36 months

Medium Distance: Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day weekend, commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Mothers Day. Father shall have parenting time with the child(ren) on Fathers Day weekend commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Fathers Day.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance.

F. SPRING BREAK

Children over 36 months

Medium Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are enrolled in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) in odd numbered years for the midweek days of spring vacation (alternate weekends continue unchanged).

Long Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for spring vacation in odd numbered years from 6 p.m. the day school adjourns until noon on the day before school resumes.

G. OTHER HOLIDAYS

Children over 36 months.

Medium Distance: In the event a holiday or school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

The above scheduled holidays and vacations shall supercede either parent's "alternate weekend" parenting time. However, in the event that the holiday schedule would prevent a parent from having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends, the "alternate weekend" pattern will restart so that neither parent will go without having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends.

H. SUMMER VACATION

Prior to May 1 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the parenting time, including any holidays to be scheduled during the months of June through August. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to May 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to select those periods, so long as they include the nonresidential parent's holiday time, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by May 20.

Children aged birth to 18 months prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The residential schedule remains the same as for the rest of the year.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The residential schedule remains the same as for the rest of the year.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three "long" weekends, one in June, one in July and one in August. The long weekends shall begin on Friday at 6 p.m. and end on Sunday at 6 p.m. The parenting time may occur where the nonresidential parent resides. The nonresidential parent shall also have the child(ren) for three weekends, from 9 a.m. on Saturday until Sunday at 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides

Children aged 36 months to 6 years prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three 1-week blocks, scheduled to include the nonresidential parent's "alternate weekends." One week shall be in June, one week shall be in July (including Fourth of July in even numbered years), and one week in August of each summer. There shall be at least two-weeks between each of the one-week blocks. "Alternate weekends" continue throughout summer.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three continuous weeks during the summer, which shall be scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

Children aged six years to eight years prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of 35 days

(five weeks) during the period of school summer vacation, including Fourth of July in even numbered years and scheduled in blocks of no more than 19 consecutive days. “Alternate weekends” are discontinued.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 35 continuous days during the period of summer vacation, scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years.

Children over age 8 prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of 42 days during the summer, scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years and not to exceed 19 consecutive days. “Alternate weekends” are discontinued.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 63 continuous days, scheduled to include Fourth of July during even numbered years. “Alternate weekends” are discontinued.

III. TELEPHONE ACCESS

The nonresidential parent shall have the unlimited right to correspond with the child(ren) and to telephone the child(ren) during reasonable hours without interference or monitoring by the residential parent or anyone else in any way. Telephone calls between the nonresidential parent and the child(ren) shall be limited to no more than three per week and shall be limited, each call, to 10 minutes or less in duration. The residential parent shall have the same communication rights when the child(ren) are with the nonresidential parent.

2
3 **IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON**
4 **FOR THE COUNTY OF DESCHUTES**

5
6 Guardianship/Conservatorship of
7 _____,
8 *(Protected Person)*

Case No. _____

OBJECTION TO PETITION FOR
APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN/
CONSERVATOR

9
10
11 I, _____,
12 *(Objecting party's name and relationship to the Protected Person)*

13 hereby object to the Protective proceeding or the proposed guardian or conservator for the
14 following reasons *(state reasons below and use additional sheet if necessary):*

15 _____
16 _____
17 _____
18 _____

19
20 _____
Signature of Objecting Party Date

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22 _____
Printed or Typed Name of Objecting Party

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24 _____
Address or Contact Address

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26 _____
City State Zip

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Telephone or Contact Telephone Number(s)

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**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE STATE OF OREGON
FOR THE COUNTY OF DESCHUTES**

**STIPULATION AND ORDER
FOR BINDING VOLUNTARY
ARBITRATION**

Petitioner/Plaintiff,

vs.

Case No. _____

Respondent/Defendant.

The undersigned certifies that each party in this case has filed an appearance and requests that this case be transferred to arbitration. This case is not set for trial during the next seven days.

TYPE OF CASE: ___ Tort; ___ Contract; ___ Domestic Relations

The parties stipulate to the following as arbitrator and agree to be bound by the arbitrator's decision. The arbitrator has agreed to serve.

Name and Address of Arbitrator

